

Prosperous Kansas City Reflects the Condition of Her Prospering Trade Territory.

IS OVER 16 YEARS.

DR. GODDARD AND GUILTY OF MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE.

JURY WAS OUT NINE HOURS.

PRISONER HEARS HIS FATE WITH ABSOLUTE COOLNESS.

SEVEN BALLOTS WERE TAKEN.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE JURY.

Said the Jury Had Outside Information as to What the Papers Were Saying—A Great Crowd Heard the Verdict Read.

Dr. J. D. Goddard was found guilty last night of the murder of Frederick J. Jackson and his punishment was fixed at sixteen years in the penitentiary. His lawyers gave notice of a motion for a new trial, which will be filed to-morrow.

Precisely at 10 o'clock last night while the crowd of several hundred people in the court room was gathered in groups talking in low tones, there sounded a loud knocking on the door of the jury room. It was the first call the jury had made since it went to its room at 1 o'clock, nine hours before. Deputy Marshal Joel Mayes, who was guarding the jury, was sitting in the doorway of the corridor leading to the jury room. He sprang up, hurried to the door, opened it, put his head inside and whispered to one of the jurors. A moment later he withdrew his head, shut the door and walked into the courtroom. He said to Deputy Cassimer Welch:

"Go for the marshal. There is a verdict."

This was overheard by a few standing near and the word spread instantly to all in the courtroom. Deputy Welch ran down to the jail office for the marshal, who was waiting. He stepped to the telephone and called up Judge Longan, who was waiting at the Midland hotel.

In twenty minutes the judge came and ordered the marshal to bring in the prisoner. A deputy found him sitting on his cot.

"What is it?" he asked as he got up and came to the bars of his cell and peered out.

"There's a verdict, doctor; come out." The door was unlocked and Dr. Goddard was conducted to the courtroom apparently unmoved. He entered the room and sat down in the chair he had occupied throughout the long trial. There was no change in his appearance. He sat straight up and held his hands clasped together in his lap as if they were cold.

Verdict is Read.

"Bring in the jury, Mr. Marshal," ordered the judge.

The twelve men filed in solemnly and sat down in the jury box, the foreman, G. L. Allen, with a folded sheet of foolscap clasped in his hand. Dr. Goddard eyed the jurymen closely as they sat down and through the minute of dead silence that followed.

"Call the jury, Mr. Clerk," said the judge. Clerk McClannahan called the names of the jurors one by one and each answered distinctly: "Here."

"Have you agreed on a verdict, Mr. Foreman?" asked the judge.

"We have," Foreman Allen.

"Hand it to the clerk."

Mr. Allen stepped forward and the clerk leaned over his desk and took the folded paper. In the intense silence the paper rustled loudly as he unfolded it. Then he read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Jefferson Davis Goddard, guilty of murder in the second degree, as charged in the indictment, and assess his punishment at sixteen years in the penitentiary."

There was a movement in the listening crowd that boomed applause. One man started to clap his hands together, but a deputy marshal pounced upon him and the applause was only a faint slap that the prisoner scarcely heard.

Still sitting bolt upright and immovable in his chair, Dr. Goddard stared at the clerk. Not a muscle of his face moved. He showed absolutely no sign of emotion.

"Poll the jury on the question of the judge," and McClannahan said to the jurors:

"When your names are called, answer, 'This is my verdict,' or 'This is not my verdict.'"

"Then you called each juror by name, and each answered, 'This is my verdict.' One juror spoke the words with unusual emphasis and meaning in his voice."

"Gentlemen, you are finally discharged," said the judge, and the jury filed out together.

Goddard Very Cool.

Then newspaper reporters crowded around Dr. Goddard. He leaned his left elbow on the table in front of him, rubbed his ear up and down as if to conceal nervousness, and to the question: "What do you think of it?" answered:

"I am disappointed."

"What did you expect?"

"I thought it would be a hung jury or acquittal."

"You didn't expect to be convicted?"

"No, I am surprised."

Goddard's brother-in-law, Thomas Coulter, stepped up with a sad face and clasped the doctor's hand, but did not speak. He turned away, went downstairs, put on his overcoat and went away to take the news to his wife, Goddard's only sister.

Judge Longan asked Attorney Ralph Lathshaw if he wished to file a motion for a new trial.

"We certainly do, your honor," answered Mr. Lathshaw.

"Then you must file it to-night before midnight. I am going to Sedalia to-morrow, and my court opens there to-morrow."

In a pleasant mood and discussed the verdict freely.

"I was talking with my climate this evening," he said, "and I told him that I did not see how the court could instruct for a first and second degree murder under the evidence. He said to him that it was mighty glad that the second degree was in the instructions. From what I heard after the jury returned its verdict, I am very fortunate."

Juryman's Queer Statement.

After the result of the jury's finding had been announced in open court, Judge Longan dismissed the jury, and they were taken back to the jury room. A reporter for The Journal followed the jury into the room, and asked Foreman Allen:

"How many ballots were taken?"

"Seven," replied the foreman.

"How did the jury stand on the first ballot?"

"We promised to say nothing about that."

The reporter then asked Jurymen Lawson how the jury had stood on the first ballot.

"We won't say anything to you," he replied. "The newspapers have printed enough about us already."

"How do you know that?"

"Don't say a word," almost screamed Jurymen A. A. Kennedy.

"What papers have you been reading in the jury room?" asked the reporter.

"I didn't say we had been reading any papers. We had outside information about what you had printed about us," answered Jurymen Lawson.

"Don't say that reporter," again shouted Kennedy.

"Are you this man's keeper?" asked the reporter, turning to Jurymen Kennedy.

"I ain't anybody's keeper," said Kennedy, "but I don't want the man talking to you."

"I ain't got a keeper," said Lawson.

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TO HOLD OUR GOLD.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN IS TO EXCHANGE IT ONLY FOR GREENBACKS.

WILL URGE IT UPON CONGRESS.

FEW BELIEVE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION POSSIBLE.

Attempt to Be Made to Modify Internal Revenue Provisions of the Present Tariff Law—Prospect of Good for a Constitutional Amendment.

Washington, Dec. 4.—President McKinley, in his forthcoming message to congress, will not discuss, in a significant way the recent monetary negotiations of the Wolcott bimetallic commission, but will refer to it in only a casual way.

The chief interest in the financial part of his message will attach to a recommendation that gold shall be paid only for greenbacks, and that greenbacks shall be paid only for gold. The president does not believe that congress will retire the notes, and it is his opinion that where there is a constant surplus of receipts over expenditures and an exchange of gold and notes, there is no prospect of currency legislation. He does not contemplate the retirement of treasury notes, but only a change of classifications, for the reason that, if retired, there would be a loss of the gold and silver content of the currency, and he believes that, if gold and greenbacks are made interchangeable and kept in a class by themselves, no danger need be apprehended from that course.

Speaker Reed was at the capitol to-day greeting the incoming members and talking over the prospects of the approaching session of congress. The Republican members who have arrived seem to agree that there is little or no prospect of currency legislation, and many of them, like Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, are emphatic in the expression of opinion that it would be a mistake to attempt to pass a measure through the house with the certainty that it would fail in the senate.

Judge Cox, of Tennessee, the leading member of the Democratic minority of the committee on banking and currency, does not believe it would be possible even to get a bill out of the committee, owing to the conflicting interests of the various parties.

Mr. Reed, of Minnesota, one of the members of the ways and means committee, believes that if the leaders should desire to pass a measure of this kind, it should come from the treasury, but the ways and means committee.

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TWO YEARS FOR PERJURY.

Leavenworth Colored Woman Violates the Truth in Order to Get a Pension.

Topka, Kas., Dec. 4.—(Special.) Ellen Green, a colored woman at Leavenworth, was convicted yesterday of perjury in the court to-day. According to the evidence adduced by the government, she was first married to a man named Thomas. They afterwards fell out, but were never divorced. She then married Green, an old soldier. He died and she made application for a pension. In it she swore she had no husband living, when, in fact, Thomas, who had never been divorced from her, was well and hearty. She declared that she had never married Thomas; that she did not know such a man. The government produced the record of a license that was issued to her and Thomas, and also a certificate of marriage performed by the marriage ceremony. The jury wasted no time in convicting her. Judge Carter sentenced her to two years in the penitentiary.

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